

Aquatic Outreach Institute

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*Safer Landscapes, Gardening for Wildlife:
A Dual Approach to Pesticide Use Reduction*

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The Aquatic Outreach Institute is a 501(c)(3)

Tax ID # 2000666

Potential Collaborators:
Bay Area Stormwater Management Agency Association
Bay Area Dischargers Association
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District
Contra Costa Clean Water Program
Contra Costa Water District

RFP Project Group: Other Services

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I. Executive Summary

a. *Safer Landscapes, Gardening for Wildlife: A Dual Approach to Pesticide Use Reduction* *submitted by the Aquatic Outreach Institute*

b. Project Description and Primary Ecological Objectives *Safer Landscapes* will improve water quality in the Delta by reducing the use of pesticides by homeowners in North and Central Costa County. Implemented in watersheds that drain into Suisun Bay, this project will be a Delta-based pilot of a nationally renowned pesticide use reduction program developed Seattle, WA. As a result of this program, 20% of homeowners surveyed in targeted areas of Seattle were less likely to use pesticides and herbicides.

Modeled after the Seattle program, the objective of *Safer Landscapes* is to reduce the use of pesticides by homeowners. This will be accomplished by emphasizing the health and safety issues involved in using pesticides, and also by encouraging homeowners to adopt pesticide-free or pesticide-reduced gardening practices by incorporating California native plants (which require fewer chemicals than non-natives) into their landscapes.

Funds provided by CALFED will be used to place public service announcements and bus bench ads; develop, print and distribute a *Growing California Native Plant Guide*, hold five *Gardening for Wildlife Workshops*, write and distribute a monthly gardening column on California native plants and integrated pest management, and develop and implement behavior change surveys that will be conducted throughout the life of the project.

The primary ecological objective of this project is to improve water quality by reducing levels of non-point source pollution, the largest source of pollutants to the Delta. As some commonly-used pesticides have been found to be toxic to aquatic life at very low concentrations (400 pp trillion), all priority aquatic species will benefit from this project.

c. Approach/Tasks/ Schedule In Year One, a pre- and post-project telephone surveys will be developed and the pre-project survey implemented. The public service announcements and bus bench ads will be reproduced and placed; *Growing California Native Plant Guide* developed and printed; the monthly gardening column on native plants and integrated pest management coordinated with newspapers and several columns written. In Year Two, additional public service announcements and bus bench ads will be placed, the *Guide* distributed, five *Gardening for Wildlife Workshops* held, and post-project and workshop surveys implemented.

d. Justification for Project and Funding by CALFED According to the State Water Resources Control Board, non-point source pollution is the major cause of water pollution in California. Diazinon, a commonly-used active ingredient in pesticides applied by urban gardeners, is toxic to aquatic organisms at 400 parts per trillion, and has a field half-life of 7 to 54 days. A recent study on diazinon found that half of the diazinon used in California was applied by residential users. (The remainder was used by the agricultural sector.)

Pesticides affect a number of species of concern to CALFED by reducing the food supply which these fish depend upon, or by directly impacting fish as they migrate through the Delta and up into contaminated streams to reach spawning grounds. Fish impacted by pesticides include salmon and steelhead trout (the fry hatch and feed on plankton in freshwater streams), and splittail, sturgeon, striped bass and migratory birds, all of which rest and feed at the mouths of creeks.

Flowing untreated to the Delta through creeks and storm drains, and never intended to be removed by wastewater treatment plants (where pesticides have also been detected at levels toxic to aquatic organisms), garden chemicals are thought to be one of the largest sources of non-point source pollutants. Every year, Californians use hundreds of thousands of pounds of pesticides in urban areas. A recent study conducted in Alameda County showed that more than 30% of homeowners either applied garden chemicals themselves, or hired people to apply chemicals to their yards for them. Homeowners are thought to use five to ten times more pesticides per acre than the average farmer.

The widespread use of garden chemicals, the numbers of people utilizing them in urban areas, and the impacts of these chemicals on water quality provide compelling reasons to focus on educating urban gardeners about the impacts of garden chemicals and alternatives to using them.

e. Budget Costs and Third Party Impacts This is a two-year project. Approximately \$57,000 will be required each year. No adverse third party impacts are anticipated.

f. Applicant Qualifications AOI's staff have developed public outreach programs for the past decade under the auspices of the San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) and the Aquatic Habitat Institute. AOI's programs, which serve the general public and educators, have received Federal, State or local awards each year for the past five years. They include two highly successful watershed awareness programs on San Leandro and Sausal Creeks and the computer program *Exploring the Estuary*, as well as *Kids in Creeks*, *Kids in Marshes*, *Kids in Gardens*, *Teacher Action Grants*, and an annual conference for educators. A public outreach program focusing on pollution prevention will be implemented in Oakland in the spring of 1998.

g. Monitoring and Data Evaluation A pre- and post project telephone survey will be conducted to evaluate behavior change as a result of the project. Evaluations will be developed for the workshops, and surveys will be mailed to workshop participants after six months and one year to assess long-term behavior change regarding pesticide use.

h. Local Support/Coordination/Compatibility with CALFED Objectives Support for this program is strong. Due to Regional Board requirements that stormwater and sewerage agencies reduce pesticide inputs to San Francisco Bay and the Delta, both the Contra Costa Clean Water Program and Central Contra Costa Sanitary District would be partners in this program. The Contra Costa Water District is also interested in participating, as native plant gardening will reduce water use.

III. a. Project Description and Approach

Every year, Californians use hundreds of thousands of pounds of pesticides in urban areas. Recent studies have shown that more than 30% of homeowners in California either apply garden chemicals themselves, or hire people to apply chemicals to their yards for them. Homeowners routinely over-apply garden chemicals.

Moreover, a study recently conducted on diazinon stated that half of the diazinon used in California was applied by residential users to control pests. (The remainder was used by the agricultural sector.) The study also found that this commonly used pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations (400 parts per trillion).

The widespread use of garden chemicals, the numbers of people that utilize them in urban areas, and the impact of these chemicals on the quality of surface water provide compelling reasons to focus on educating urban gardeners about the dangers and environmental and health impacts of garden chemical use.

In 1995, a county and municipal task force in the Seattle area waged a successful campaign to reduce the use of garden chemicals by homeowners. This campaign used well-designed radio public service announcements and bus ads to spread the message that use of pesticides could be particularly dangerous to children. Before and after surveys evaluating the effectiveness of the PSAs and bus ads indicated that 20% of the target audience was less likely to use lawn care pesticides after the campaign. This is one of the few studies that has been able to link behavior change to a specific pesticide reduction program. *Safer Landscapes, Gardening for Wildlife: A Dual Approach to Pesticide Use Reduction* has been modeled after the successful pesticide reduction program developed and successfully implemented in Seattle.

The public service announcements and bus ads developed in Seattle were successful in reaching their goal of reduced pesticide use for several reasons. First, because the research team began by evaluating behavior change literature. Next, with that information, they developed a method of applying key behavior change principles to their pesticide reduction program. The key to their strategy was understanding that people use pesticides for a variety of reasons: they lack knowledge about alternatives; are not motivated to change; want to grow plants they are accustomed to, etc. The public service announcements and bus ads were designed to be personal - to push people to think about what other impacts, in addition to their yards, pesticides could be having. The radio announcements and *Child with Ball* and *Waldo* ads (below), were clearly effective in motivating gardeners to consider their children's and their own health when they used pesticides. As with *Safer Landscapes*, these ads were accompanied by programs and materials developed to assist gardeners in making changes to their standard gardening practices.

Public Service Announcement

The 60 second PSA, developed in Washington and provided to AOL without charge for use in this project, will be distributed to a mix of radio stations that serve the Delta - country,

rock, oldies, talk. The PSA was designed to encourage those who currently manage their yards with chemicals to stop and think about whether using pesticides and herbicides in the garden is a good idea. The script reads:

(Game show music intro)

Announcer 1: Now we're going to play "Find the Word on the Label."
Today we have a collection of lawn and garden care products, and the word we're looking for is . . .

Announcer 2: Safe.

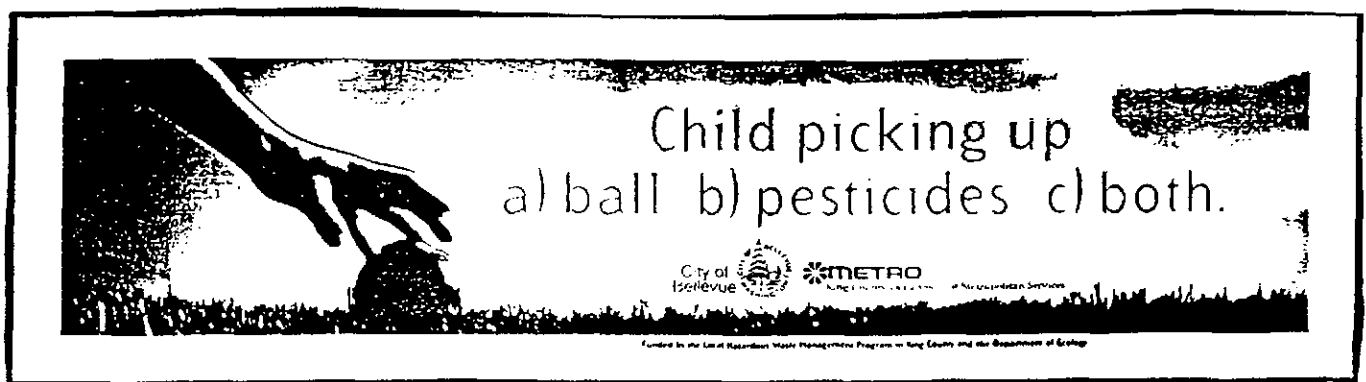
Announcer 1: (Background music, ticking clock.) So let's begin. Nope, not here. Not here, not yet. I'm still looking. Loving that music, though, aren't you?

Announcer 2: Well, the word "safe" is nowhere to be found. You see, the federal government prohibits companies from saying that lawn and garden pesticides are safe, even if they're registered with the EPA. And that makes you wonder just exactly how a pesticide might affect those of us who aren't lawn and garden pests. But there is an alternative: gardening without toxic chemicals. It's simple, it's effective, and above all, it's safe. And that's something we can say without reservation. If you'd like to know more, or to receive a free pamphlet, call the Aquatic Outreach Institute at (510) 231-5655.

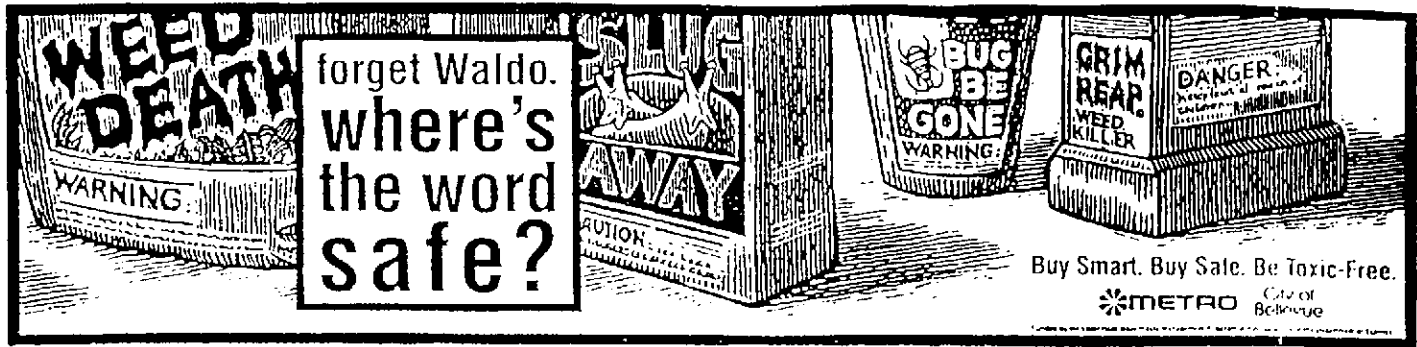
This PSA will be sent to at least 20 radio stations that cover the Delta.

Bus bench Ads

A second component of the media campaign is the placement of bus bench ads. Panels will run the following ad:



This ad will be replaced by the following. The material used for the two bench ads will also be sent to newsletters to be used as cartoons.



AOI has been granted permission to use the public service announcements and bus bench ads developed in Seattle for *Safer Landscapes*. In addition, materials and workshops that encourage landscaping with California native plants will be developed to assist and encourage gardeners to consider alternative plants that need fewer chemicals.

The emphasis on growing California natives in *Safer Landscapes* was selected because plants that have evolved in a given geographic area are best adapted to that area and require less maintenance than exotic species. In general, native plants require less pesticides, insecticides, fungicides and fertilizers than non-native species to do well. Another benefit to growing California native plants is that native birds, insects and other wildlife have evolved with those plants and are better able to use the nectars, fruits, and habitat native plants provide, as compared to exotic species. These birds and insects can, in turn, help control pests. Exotic plants, on the other hand, usually require more chemicals than natives and provide less habitat for native species.

By combining the media outreach efforts (PSA's, bus bench ads, and gardening column) with workshops and a *Guide* listing locally appropriate native plants and sources for obtaining those plants, this project's efforts to popularize native plant gardening will help to orient Bay area residents away from using garden chemicals and present them with a positive alternative. Creating a native wildlife garden will be presented as a change an an activity that is personally rewarding as well as environmentally sound, pesticide-free, fun, aesthetically pleasing, and above all, safe.

b. Location and/or Geographic Boundaries of Project

This project will target the heavily urbanized areas of Central and North Contra Costa County, which drain into the Delta between Martinez and Port Chicago. The cities include Walnut Creek, Concord, San Ramon, Danville, Moraga, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, Antioch and Pittsburgh. The watersheds that will benefit directly from *Safer Landscapes* are those through which Galindo, Walnut, Pacheco, Grayson,

Aquatic Outreach Institute
Safer Landscapes, Gardening for Wildlife
A Dual Approach to Garden Chemical Use Reduction

Murderer's, Lafayette, Las Trampas, San Ramon and Pine Creeks flow. The radio public service announcements will be heard by residents throughout the Delta.

c. Expected Benefits

Stormwater throughout the Bay area has been found to be consistently toxic to a standard test organism, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, and toxicity identification evaluations indicate that this toxicity is due to pesticides, specifically, diazinon and chlorpyrifos. Organisms such as *Ceriodaphnia* are a food source for fish, and therefore, toxic effects on these organisms may weaken the food web and subsequently cause a reduction in fish populations.

In addition to stormwater toxicity, treated effluent being discharged to Suisun Bay by the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, which services the area *Safer Landscapes* will target, has shown consistent acute toxicity to *Ceriodaphnia* in 41 out of 48 recent monthly toxicity tests.

These studies indicate that pesticides may be having negative impacts on urban streams and the larger water bodies they drain into. Acute or chronic toxicity caused by urban runoff affects all of the priority species of concern to CALFED. *Safer Landscapes* meets CALFED's objectives of improving water quality for all beneficial uses, and improving ecological functions in order to support sustainable populations of plant and animal species.

Approximately 2 million pounds of active ingredient of diazinon are sold every year in California; 22,000 pounds of active ingredient were sold in Santa Clara in 1996. Data indicate that use patterns for other counties are similar to this figure, in proportion to the size of the county.

Pesticides affect a number of species of concern to CALFED by reducing the food base which these fish depend upon, or by directly impacting fish as they migrate through the Delta and up into contaminated streams to reach spawning grounds. Fish impacted by pesticides include salmon and steelhead trout (the fry hatch and feed on plankton in living in freshwater streams), and bottom and filter-feeders such as splittail, sturgeon, striped bass and migratory birds, all of which rest and feed at the mouths of creeks.

As garden chemicals are used by individuals in their homes, the only way to reduce their use, and the subsequent toxicity to aquatic life in urban streams and the Delta, is to convince purchasers that they would prefer to use alternatives, rather than pesticides, to control pests. *Safer Landscapes* is expected to convince a substantial number of Contra Costa's residents that they would prefer alternatives to chemicals, and to improve water quality by doing so.

d. Background and Biological/Technical Justification

Over a million people live in Contra Costa County; more than 30% of those households are expected to use pesticides, herbicides and fungicides in their gardens each year. Diazinon, for example, is so commonly used that it has been detected in rainfall in the Sacramento area. Urban creeks, such as those in the Walnut Creek basin that this project is designed to target, routinely have levels of diazinon determined to be toxic to aquatic life. A study recently conducted by the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District estimated that nearly 50,000 pounds of active ingredient of pesticide (diazinon, chlorpyrifos, carbaryl, malathion, and acephate) are bought by the public at retail stores in Alameda County each year. Figures for pesticide use in Contra Costa County are expected to be similar to Alameda County's.

At present, there are no programs in Contra Costa County that focus on discouraging pesticide use by encouraging residents to utilize appropriate native plants in their landscaping. The strategy used in the Seattle program was to modify consumer's behavior by prompting gardeners, or those who hire gardeners, to consider the safety aspects of pesticide use, and then to offer a solution—gardening with native plants—that would reduce the need for garden chemicals in the first place.

The goals of this project interface well with the goals of several other programs in Contra Costa County that also hope to reduce pesticide use. Among these are *Kids in Gardens* (funded by the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District [CCCSD] and implemented by AOI) in which students learn about organic gardening and integrated pest management and are encouraged to conduct organic gardening or integrated pest management action projects on or near their school grounds. *Safer Landscapes* will also work closely with CCCSD staff who are currently developing pesticide reduction materials and workshops aimed at educating retail store salespersons about integrated pest management.

AOI currently works closely with Contra Costa's stormwater agency, the Contra Costa Clean Water Program, on the *Kids in Creeks* and *Teacher Action Grants* programs, both of which have reducing urban runoff pollution as their goals. As AOI developed and manages both of these programs, *Safer Landscapes* will benefit from the pollution prevention expertise and connections AOI's staff have already made in Contra Costa County. In addition, the Contra Costa Water District is also interested in participating in *Safer Landscapes*, as native plant gardening will reduce water use.

e. Proposed Scope of Work

Please see Section IV b, Schedule Milestones for a detailed description of tasks and timelines for this project.

Task 1--Scoping

Compile and assess integrated pest management / pesticide reduction materials and programs available in Contra Costa County. Identify and contact potential partners for distribution of *Safer Landscape* materials (such as the *Guide to Creating Wildlife Gardens*), development and promotion of native plant workshops, placement of public service announcements and bus bench ads, assistance in designing and implementing the workshops, etc.

Task 2--Public Outreach/Program Promotion Strategy

Promote *Safer Gardens*, the *Guide* and workshops through press releases, city-produced newsletters and other newsletter articles. Utilize non-profit status to obtain best pricing and lengthiest placement of public service announcements and bus bench ads.

Task 3--Program Development

Develop materials, such as the *Guide to Creating Wildlife Gardens*, fliers to promote the *Create A Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshops, and workshop agenda and materials packet. Create pre- and post-project surveys, workshop evaluations and post-workshop behavior change surveys. Alter public service announcements and bus bench ads for use in Contra Costa County (replacing phone number and funder).

Task 4--Program Monitoring

Determine present level of community knowledge, compare changes to surveys made throughout this two year program. Surveys include a pre- and post-project telephone survey; evaluations provided to workshop participants; surveys mailed to workshop participants 6 months and one year after attending the workshop.

f. Monitoring and Data Evaluation

Based on the Seattle model, which is one of the few programs able to relate behavior change to a specific outreach program, a pre- and post project telephone survey will be conducted throughout the greater Walnut Creek basin (which encompasses the cities listed in Section III b.). This survey will assess the number of pesticide applications made pre- and post-campaign, and attitudes regarding use of garden chemicals. The survey will be designed to evaluate behavior change as a result of the project. In addition, evaluations will be developed for the workshops, and surveys will be mailed to workshop participants six months and one year after taking the workshop in order to assess long-term behaviors regarding pesticide use. Data from these surveys will be tabulated, summarized and evaluated in quarterly reports and the final report.

g. Implementability

Safer Landscapes will comply with all laws and regulations; no permits will be required to implement this project.

IV. Costs Schedule to Implement Proposed Project

a. **Budget** Please see attached. A donation of the public service announcements and bus ads has already been secured. AOI will provide 400 hours of volunteer labor to the project over the two-year period. The value of these donations is \$19,000. If this proposal is funded, additional funding to place the ads, hold more workshops and print more booklets will be sought from stormwater, sewage treatment, and water supply agencies.

b. **Schedule Milestones** Payment will be required in 8 approximately equal increments. Reports will be submitted quarterly.

Year One, First Quarter

- contract with advertising agency and supply agency with the design for the *Waldo* and *Child With Ball* bus bench ads
- begin designing the *Guide to Creating Wildlife Gardens*
- contact editors of newsletters and newspapers regarding placement of the monthly *Gardening With Natives* column
- compile media list for workshop promotion/develop pre- and post-project surveys

Year One, Second Quarter

- *Waldo* bus bench ads begin to run/ write and distribute gardening column
- record public service announcement and work with radio station staff to encourage placement of the PSA
- continue designing *Guide to Creating Wildlife Gardens*
- draft agenda for workshop, create materials packet, select workshop site and dates
- implement pre-project telephone survey

Year One, Third Quarter

- first set of bus bench ads are pulled (*Waldo*)
- second set of bus bench ads run (*Child with Ball*)
- print & distribute promotional materials for *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* wkshp
- print 2000 copies of the *Guide to Creating Wildlife Gardens Using California Native Plants*. Distribute through the rest of the life of the project
- mail the graphics used for the bus ads for use in newsletters (providing camera-ready art local newsletters has been used successfully by the Institute numerous times)
- distribute 60 second radio public service announcements to radio stations
- write and distribute gardening column

Year One, Fourth Quarter

- sign 2nd contract with advertising agency; supply design for 2nd set of bus bench ads
- distribute public service announcements to radio stations

- distribute *Guide* to callers responding to PSA, column, and bus bench ads.
- hold first *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* wkshop/write & distribute gardening column
- design, print and distribute promotional materials for upcoming *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop

Year Two, First Quarter

- write & distribute gardening column/ distribute public service anncmnts to radio stations
- distribute *Guide* to callers responding to PSA, column, and bus bench ads.
- hold second *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop
- design, print and distribute promotional materials for upcoming *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop

Year Two, Second Quarter

- write and distribute gardening column
- distribute *Guide* to callers responding to PSA, column, and bus bench ads.
- hold third *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop
 - distribute public service announcements to radio stations
- design, print and distribute promotional materials for upcoming *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop
- implement post-workshop survey

Year Two, Third Quarter

- write and distribute gardening column
- distribute *Guide* to callers responding to PSA, column, and bus bench ads.
- hold fourth *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop
- distribute public service announcements to radio stations
- design, print and distribute promotional materials for upcoming *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop
- implement post-workshop survey

Year Two, Fourth Quarter

- write and distribute gardening column
- distribute *Guide* to callers responding to PSA, column, and bus bench ads.
- hold fifth *Create a Wildlife Garden at Home!* workshop
- distribute public service announcements to radio stations
- implement post-workshop survey/implement post-project telephone survey

c. Third Party Impacts

No adverse impacts to third parties are expected to arise from this project, with the exception of reduced over-the-counter pesticide sales in the target area.

V. Applicant Qualifications

The Aquatic Outreach Institute has been developing public involvement and education programs for the general public and educators for the past ten years. (Until recently these programs were developed under the auspices of the San Francisco Estuary Institute [SFEI] and the Aquatic Habitat Institute. Recently, SFEI's Education Program became an independent non-profit and the staff of SFEI's Education Department, and all of the programs the Department had developed and managed transferred to AOI.)

AOI has a staff of six, an annual budget of \$350,000, and ten years of program development and contract management experience. AOI is currently managing contracts let by local, State and Federal government, including the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; Coastal Conservancy; Contra Costa Clean Water Program; Contra Costa Central Sanitary District; Environmental Protection Agency; National Park Service; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Principal Investigator and Executive Director **Kathy Kramer** has developed numerous programs designed to involve and educate the public about environmental issues. These programs include Watershed Awareness Programs for San Leandro and Sausal Creeks that are regarded as models for citizen involvement in watershed management; *Kids in Creeks*, *Kids in Marshes* and *Kids in Gardens*, an annual series of conferences for educators; *Exploring the Estuary*, a computerized display on the San Francisco Bay and Delta; and Community Stewardship and Teacher Action Grants programs. The programs developed under Ms. Kramer's leadership have won local, State and national awards each year for the past five years. Ms. Kramer will be responsible for overall project supervision.

Debi Tidd, Program Manager at AOI, directs the successful *Kids in Creeks*, *Marshes* and *Gardens* programs, in which educators are encouraged to develop restoration and education projects on the habitats near or on their schools. Prior to her employment at AOI, Ms. Tidd was Education Program Coordinator at the San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners. There she created a science program utilizing gardens as hands-on laboratories for teaching science, nutrition and organic gardening. She evaluated and developed teaching materials, and designed and wrote an extensive curriculum guide, in addition to developing and teaching workshops for community volunteers and teachers. Debi was also responsible for designing program evaluation methods and acting as liaison and consultant between a community garden program, school district and related organizations. Ms. Tidd has also been employed as an Education Consultant at Strybing Botanical Gardens and Arboretum in San Francisco. Her responsibilities for the Arboretum included developing educational materials and interpretive programs on such topics as botany, insects, evolution, wildlife and Native Americans. She has also developed and taught workshops for families and children, in addition to conducting docent trainings, leading guided walks and designing publicity and outreach programs and materials. Ms. Tidd will be responsible for day-to-day management of the project, and will lead the workshops.

Kristin Hathaway, Education Program Coordinator at AOI, has assisted with the development of a wide variety of public involvement and education projects, including *Kids in Creeks*, the Watershed Awareness Programs, and the annual conference for educators. Kristin has excellent graphics and design skills, and considerable experience in coordinating and publicizing workshops. She will be responsible for developing the workshop fliers and *Native Plant Guide*, for workshop promotion and general workshop coordination, and will function as liaison with the radio stations and bus ad company.

VI. Compliance with standard terms and conditions

All of the terms and conditions specified are acceptable. Form 8, Non-Discrimination Compliance Statement is attached.

O. Contract Requirements

Project Tasks	Hrs	Sal & Ben	Overhead	Other Costs	Total Cost
Scoping					
Kathy Kramer	80	3947.20	1578.88		
Debi Tidd	100	3763.00	1505.20		
Kristin Hathaway	80	1915.20	766.08		
Travel / Materials purchase				400	13875.56
Public Outreach Strategy					
Kathy Kramer	80	3947.20	1578.88		
Debi Tidd	100	3763.00	1505.20		
Kristin Hathaway	200	4788.00	1915.20		
travel				500	
miscellaneous supplies				400	18397.48
Program Development					
Kathy Kramer	100	4934.00	1973.60		
Debi Tidd	300	11289.00	4515.60		
Kristin Hathaway	200	4788.00	1915.20		
print Guide				3000	
print fliers/ workshop materials				4000	
postage				1000	
ad refinement and placement				25000	
develop and implement surveys				2500	
facility rental for 5 workshops				1000	
travel				500	
miscellaneous supplies				1000	62415.40
Program Monitoring					
Kathy Kramer	80	3947.20	1578.88		
Debi Tidd	80	3010.40	1204.16		
Kristin Hathaway	150	3591.00	1436.40		
develop and implement telephone surveys				2500	17268.04
Accounting					
Kathy Kramer	50	2467.00	986.80		
					3453.80
TOTAL (over two years: \$57,000/year)		56150.20	22460.08	41800.00	\$ 115,410
IN-KIND DONATIONS					
public service announcements and bus ads		\$15,000			
volunteer labor		\$4,000			
Total		\$19,000			
If funded, matching funds will be sought from:					
Bay Area Stormwater Management Agency Association					
Bay Area Dischargers Association					
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District					
Contra Costa Clean Water Program					
Contra Costa Water District					

NONDISCRIMINATION COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

COMPANY NAME

AQUATIC OUTREACH INSTITUTE

The company named above (hereinafter referred to as "prospective contractor") hereby certifies, and specifically exempts, compliance with Government Code Section 12990 (a-f) and California Code Regulations, Title 2, Division 4, Chapter 5 in matters relating to reporting requirements and development, implementation and maintenance of a Nondiscrimination Program. Prospective contractor agrees not to unlawfully discriminate, harass or allow harassment against any employee or applicant employment because of sex, race, color, ancestry, religious creed, national origin, disability (including HIV and AIDS), medical condition (cancer), age, marital status, denial of family and medical care leave and denial of pregnancy disability leave.

CERTIFICATION

I, the official named below, hereby swear that I am duly authorized to legally bind the prospective contractor to the above described certification. I am fully aware that this certification, executed on date and in the county below, is made under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California.

OFFICIAL'S NAME

KATHY KRAMER

DATE EXECUTED

JULY 25, 1997

EXECUTED IN THE COUNTY OF

CONTRA COSTA

PROSPECTIVE CONTRACTOR'S SIGNATURE

Kathy Kramer

PROSPECTIVE CONTRACTOR'S TITLE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PROSPECTIVE CONTRACTOR'S LEGAL BUSINESS NAME

AQUATIC OUTREACH INSTITUTE, INC.